UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2710
(RAF/78/070)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF ALL ENGLISH-SPEAKING GOVERNMENTS IN THE AFRICA REGION

Expansion of the Pilot and Aircraft Maintenance Technician Training Centre at Addis Ababa as a Multinational Centre (RAF/78/070)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	May 1979
Starting date of project activities :	May 1979
Planned completion date :	December 1981
To be executed by :	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
Government implementing agency :	Ministry of Transport and Communications of Ethiopia
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	$1 979 700
Source of UNDP financing :	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. During 1974 and 1975, a Manpower and Training Survey (RAF/73/006) financed by UNDP and carried out by ICAO determined the immediate and long-term needs for civil aviation in countries and airlines in the Africa region. The Final Report issued in April 1975 of the Survey showed a serious shortage of training facilities

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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in Africa. Subsequently, an analysis of this report was produced as a General Plan for Meeting Civil Aviation Training Needs, which was adopted by the African Civil Aviation Commission, at its 4th Plenary Session held in Libreville in August 1975.

2. The need to establish multi-national centres became clear through successive meetings, culminating in resolutions passed by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in July 1977 as to the creation of joint pilot training facilities. More specifically, the decision was made to create a new training centre for French-speaking countries in Gabon and expand the existing centre in Ethiopia. At the Civil Aviation Conference organized in Geneva, in May/June 1978, attended by representatives of African countries and potential donors, UNDP pledged an amount of $4 million for assistance to these two centres. The Government of Ethiopia agreed to expand its training facilities at Addis Ababa to accommodate foreign students in increasing numbers and ICAO prepared the project document to this end.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The objective of the project is to assist in the development of the existing Ethiopian centre for training of pilots and aircraft maintenance technicians so as to increase its outputs for the benefit of other African States. The totality of the expanded outputs will be 42 pilots at the Commercial Pilot Licence/Instrument Rating (CPL/IR) level and 100 aircraft maintenance technicians each year.

4. The existing organization is geared to the intake of 40 pilots each year. The project will increase that intake by 20 pilots each year. Furthermore, additional courses will be introduced for advanced pilot training, for professional pilots who have acquired the commercial pilot licence, and instrument rating. The duration of CPL/IR training is two years, including 300 hours of flying time. The advanced pilot training will take four months, and include 50 hours in a twin jet or a synthetic jet trainer, and an introduction to jet aircraft behaviour and systems.

5. With regard to aircraft maintenance technicians, the current intake is 100 students to be increased by another 30 each year. Those graduating may be divided into one of three specialities: airframe and power plant, structure repair and airframe systems, and avionics. The duration of the courses is between 24 and 27 months.

III. Inputs

6. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of three instructors: a pilot/project co-ordinator, a ground instructor and a maintenance technician instructor. Short-term fellowships will be provided for the teaching staff to acquaint themselves with fully up-to-date techniques and modern training aids. A considerable amount for equipment has been budgeted, consisting principally of a synthetic trainer ($600,000), five single-engined and one twin-engined aircraft, maintenance training equipment and general training aids.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows :

	$
Personnel	284 700
Training	65 000
Equipment	1 624 500
Miscellaneous	5 500
	1 979 700

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DP/PROJECTS/2711
(LAO/77/011)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

National Centre for the Production and Distribution of Selected Seeds (LAO/77/011)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	April 1979
Starting date of project activities:	April 1979
Planned completion date:	February 1982
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Hydraulics
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$1 309 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. It is the Government's declared objective, as stated in its Development Plan, to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and animal feed. To this end a National Seed Plan has been formulated which seeks to rapidly increase production of locally adapted varieties of improved seed including rice, maize, soyabean, groundnut, sorghum and vegetables.

2. The activities of this project will reinforce those under way through an agricultural rehabilitation and development programme in Vientiane Province which is supported by the International Development Association (IDA) and the UNDP/FAO-assisted project, Assistance in Rice Production and Extension Work (LAO/77/009).1/ It will also absorb the activities previously planned for a seperate UNDP/FAO assisted project, Production of Animal Feedstuff (LAO/76/007)2/.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

1/ DP/PROJECTS/1876.

2/ DP/PROJECTS/1433.

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3. The initial project proposal emanated from a mission that visited the Lao People's Democratic Republic in May 1978 within the framework of the FAO Seed Improvement and Development Programme.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate objectives of the project are: (a) the creation and development of a National Centre for Seed Multiplication at Na Phok (600 hectacres) for rice and substitution crops; (b) the development of a state farm at Veune Khan (3,000 hectacres) for the production of feed grain to satisfy the immediate needs of two animal feed factories; and (c) the training of technical personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture and provincial agricultural services in the techniques of seed and feed-grain production to ensure supplies of improved seed to co-operatives and farming communities.

III. Inputs

5. Under the assistance now approved, UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency: the services of experts and specialists in the fields of seed production, agricultural machinery, construction management and feed-grain production, as well as of consultants; fellowships in seed production and technology, and in-service training; project vehicles, farm machinery and spare parts , audio-visual training material, and office equipment.

6. To carry out the activities for which assistance is approved the Government will provide: qualified professional and supporting staff; housing; buildings; water services; land-clearing work; local construction materials for the Centre and agricultural equipment.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
International Personnel	590 100
Fellowships	136 600
Equipment	569 100
Miscellaneous	13 500
	1 309 300

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $777,800 in kind.

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DP/PROJECTS/2712
(RAF/77/032)
11 January 1980

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF BENIN, CAPE VERDE, GAMBIA, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, IVORY COAST, LIBERIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, NIGERIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, TOGO AND UPPER VOLTA

Assistance to the Economic Community of West African States (Supplementary Assistance) (RAF/77/032)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	May 1979
Starting date of project activities :	March 1978 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date :	December 1980
To be executed by :	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Government implementing agency :	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	$455 900
Source of UNDP financing :	Regional Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) decided to carry out a general Economic Survey in the sixteen member countries, as one of its first activities, in addition to a Trade Study and a Transport and Telecommunications Study.

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2. The General Economic Survey was to include a systematic appraisal of the economic and social conditions of the Member States comprising an analysis of the structure of the economy, trends in national income accounts and social indicators, progress made in the implementation of development plans, the major economic and social problems faced in the current plan period and an assessment of efforts being made to tackle the economic and social problems. It would also constitute an examination of the national, regional and international contributions to the solution of the major problems, and carefully consider the possibilities of exploiting international programmes of assistance. It should also provide the basis for the Community's policies and programming in industrialization, agriculture, energy and manpower development. Finally, it should afford an examination of the possibilities for short- and medium-term monetary and financial co-operation which would facilitate the achievement of the Community's objectives.

3. Within the General Economic Survey, as a first step, a Critical Appraisal was to be undertaken of the economic and social conditions prevailing in the Member States. The ECOWAS Executive Secretary requested UNDP assistance for the completion of this particular phase of the survey, on the basis of a general agreement with the ECOWAS Secretariat that UNDP would contribute a global allocation of one million dollars towards the General Economic Survey.

4. UNDP assistance was initially approved in March 1978 [1/] for the purpose of helping the ECOWAS Secretariat in the formulation of trade and economic co-operation policies, including commodity, monetary and financial co-operation, and their implementation. This assistance is on-going and will last through end 1980 as currently scheduled. The present approval for supplementary assistance does not alter the modalities of the previously approved assistance, to which it is considered as being complementary.

II. Objectives and activities

5. The ECOWAS Ministerial Session of November 1978 took stock of the Programmes of the Community and decided that in addition to Trade, Customs, Transport and Immigration matters, attention should be given also to the completion of the Critical Appraisal part of the General Economic Survey. The rest of the survey will depend, to a large measure, on the outcome of the Critical Appraisal with regard to scope and timing.

6. The Critical Appraisal of the economic and social conditions will provide an assessment of conditions and objectives in the respective Member States and an evaluation of development strategies, as well as an evaluation of future economic projects. It will also conduct an investigation of the evaluation methods employed to measure achievements, and of the coherence of the strategy, economic structure and resource base with the stated objectives.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/2636.

III. Inputs

7. The ECOWAS Secretariat has designated the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) to undertake the Critical Appraisal. UNDP through the Ececuting Agency, UNCTAD, will provide for a subcontract ($460,000) with the ECOWAS Secretariat for implementation of the assistance requested.

IV. Financial data

8. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
Personnel	544 500	(3 300)	541 200
Subcontract	125 500	460 000	585 500
Training	20 000		20 000
Equipment	2 000		2 000
Miscellaneous	8 000	(800)	7 200
	700 000	455 900	1 155 900

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DP/PROJECTS/2713
(GAM/74/013)
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ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GAMBIA

Indigenous Business Advisory Scheme
(Supplementary Assistance) (GAM/74/013)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	February 1979
Starting date of project activities:	March 1976 (including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	June 1981
To be executed by:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Economic Planning and Industrial Development (MEPID)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$232 400[1/]
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Unemployment poses a serious impediment to the realization of the goals and targets of the Gambia's National Development Plan. As the role of the modern sector as a source of employment is still marginal, an increasing number of school leavers is seeking employment in the informal sector. The Government therefore wishes to increase the over-all absorptive capacity of the informal sector by increasing productive opportunities and rewards for work, and to reduce the existing disparity of income between the urban and rural areas by concentrating on growth in the rural areas.

1/ Including the assistance previously approved, the total assistance now amounts to $438,937.

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2. For this reason UNDP assistance was approved for this project in 1976. Originally it was conceived as a pilot project to test the feasibility of an Indigenous Business Advisory Scheme (IBAS). Although the project has achieved reasonable success, much remains to be done to attain better co-ordination of the IBAS activities and to extend its activities to further indigenous businesses. For this reason Supplementary Assistance has now been approved and the project duration has been extended by three years. The general aim of the present extension is mainly to expand IBAS services into the rural areas, the wholesale/retail sector and to increase the participation of women in IBAS activities and outputs.

3. The project is being carried out in association with the Rural Vocational Training Section of the UNDP/ILO-assisted Vocational Training Project (GAM/74/014) and a United Nations Capital Development Fund project (GAM/74/C.34) which will guarantee, where necessary, 75 per cent of business loans made by commercial banks to assist the informal business sector. The sector is also being assisted by the extension of considerable credit from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to IBAS. The International Trade Center Geneva, also assists IBAS in its activities related to the export of handicrafts. In this connexion IBAS helps a large number of women through the Gambia Artisans Marketing Co-operative in their batik and tie-dying activities.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate objective of the project continues to be to strengthen the Indigenous Business Advisory Scheme in its efforts to help local businessmen involved in the informal commercial and manufacturing enterprises by enabling them to take full advantage of existing facilities, technologies and techniques appropriate to the survival and expansion of their particular businesses. The methods and techniques for the systematic assessment of the feasibility and viability of indigenous informal enterprises, for conducting surveys and collecting relevant data in respect of marketing, operations, finance and management will be refined in order to establish priority needs and provide advice accordingly. In collaboration with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (and possibly the World Bank), the project will secure lines of credit for individual informal entrepreneurs or co-operatives through local participating banking institutions as part of the Loan Guarantee Programme.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will make available, through the Executing Agency, the services of a project manager, chief technical adviser, an associate expert and consultants. UNDP will also provide additional equipment and supplies as well as undertake the financing of short training courses within the region for the national advisers/trainees attached to IBAS.

6. To carry out the activities for which assistance has now been approved, the Government will inter alia continue to make available to the project office buildings (in Banjul and in the two rural outstations), counterpart staff and the operating and maintenance cost of all equipment, vehicles etc.

IV. Financial data

7. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved $	Present approval $	Total approved $
Personnel	158 962	173 122	332 084
Training	17 000	20 000	37 000
Equipment	21 275	38 116	59 391
Miscellaneous	9 300	1 162	10 462
	206 537	232 400	438 937

8. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of the inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $124,900 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2714
(GUI/78/015)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUINEA

Assistance in the Collection and Processing of Municipal Garbage for Use as Organic Fertilizer (GUI/78/015)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	November 1978
Starting date of project activities:	May 1979
Planned completion date:	December 1980
To be executed by:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Industry and Energy
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$393 600
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The increasing problem of municipal garbage management with its attendant public health hazards and environmental pollution problems, the growing depletion of organic matter in soils in the region of Conakry, the need to improve the output of market gardeners to support the city's growing population, the rising costs of chemical fertilizers, and the general need to stimulate industrial activity to support agriculture made it necessary for the Guinean Government to seek UNDP assistance in studying the possibility of processing municipal garbage in Conakry to produce organic fertilizer or compost.

2. Under a previous SIS project (GUI/75/808) information concerning the processing of municipal garbage for use as organic fertilizer was assembled and detailed plans and cost estimates made.

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II. Objectives and activities

3. The objectives of the project are to: (a) Establish a service for the collection of municipal garbage which the pilot factory will turn into organic fertilizer; (b) Install a garage and a central repair centre for daily simple maintenance and repairs; and (c) Provide training in efficient municipal garbage collection.

III. Inputs

4. UNDP inputs consist of the services of a project manager, a specialist in garbage collection, and a technician responsible for the maintenance and repair of the garbage collection equipment. An important equipment component will assist the Government in the purchase of materials required for the central repair centre. A number of fellowships are also envisaged.

5. The Government's inputs to be made directly to the project consist mainly of the purchase of trucks for the collection of the garbage. It will also provide the required counterpart personnel and assume the running costs of the operation, e.g. for water, electricity and labour.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	$
International staff	128 000
Training	8 400
Equipment	255 000
Miscellaneous	2 200
	393 600

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $50,000 in kind.

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DP/PROJECTS/2715
(GAM/74/014)
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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GAMBIA

National Vocational Training
(Supplementary Assistance) (GAM/74/014)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	February 1979
Starting date of project activities:	September 1977 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	April 1981
To be executed by:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Government implementing agency:	President's Office
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$454 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Unemployment is high in the Gambia whilst at the same time there is an acute shortage of skilled craftsmen. Employment and manpower surveys show that there is an increasingly urgent and growing demand for employment-oriented skill-training programmes aimed at satisfying the manpower requirements in both the public and private sectors. Moreover, a recent training survey revealed the almost complete absence of artisan skill training in rural areas and identified a priority need for training in the areas of construction, metal working, auto-mechanics, handicrafts and for women's programmes.

2. In 1975 the Government requested UNDP/ILO assistance towards the creation of a National Vocational Training Programme. This request was made in anticipation of the completion by 1978 of the new Technical Institute, which is to be financed from a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)/International Development Association. Although the objectives of the first part of the UNDP/ILO project have been achieved, the new Technical Institute will not be ready before the end of 1980.

3. As a result, the Government requested further UNDP/ILO assistance for a bridging operation which would facilitate the implementation of the National Urban and Rural

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Vocational Training Programmes and the commencement of occupational training in priority areas of both the private and public sectors. The development objective, to which the present assistance is related, is, therefore, to assist the Government in its efforts to develop the human resources of the nation in line with the development needs of the economy so as to ensure the fullest possible participation in and contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Gambia's First Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (1975/76-1979/80). The duration of the project will be extended by 24 months.

4. The project is part of a wider co-ordinated programme of related efforts undertaken inter alia within the framework of the on-going Community Development and Functional Literacy Programmes, the World Bank Education Project, the Rural Development Programme financed by the International Development Association/Overseas Development Ministry/ Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the UNDP/ILO assisted project, Indigenous Business Advisory Scheme (GAM/74/013) 1/, and the UNFPA project aimed at the establishment of a national commission for women and development and women's bureau.

II. Objectives and activities

5. The immediate objective of the project is to strengthen the capability of the National Vocational Training Board to formulate and implement policies and guidelines for the application of the National Vocational Training Programme. During the extended period the project will inter alia establish a National Vocational Training Directorate as a Secretariat and Executive Organ of the Board, introduce a Skill Testing and Certification Programme, introduce skill upgrading courses, implement a pilot Rural Vocational Training Programme, and improve training facilities at two existing Vocational Training Centres.

III. Inputs

6. Under the assistance now approved UNDP will, through the Executing Agency, provide the services of a chief technical adviser, an in-plant training and skill testing adviser, and a rural vocational training adviser. In addition, UNDP will finance a limited number of fellowships for national counterpart staff and will provide the project with expendable and non-expendable tools and equipment for training purposes.

7. The Government inputs to this project will include the provision of the national staff, land, buildings, and tools and equipment.

IV. Financial data

8. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved $		Present approval $	Total Approved $
Personnel	129 746		415 472	545 218
Training	19 972	1	11 028	31 000
Equipment	23 500		23 800	47 300
Miscellaneous	2 509		4 000	6 509
	175 727		454 300	630 027

9. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of the inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $1,451,900 in kind.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/2713.

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DP/PROJECTS/2716
(GAM/74/007)
11 January 1980

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GAMBIA

Rural Water Supply
(Supplementary Assistance) (GAM/74/007)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	February 1979
Starting date of project activities:	November 1975 (Including preparatory assistance)
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Department of Hydrometeorological Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$566 000
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) and Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries (SMF/LDC)

I. Background

1. The Gambia's development and the improvement of living conditions in the rural areas depend largely on progress in the agricultural sector and the development of water resources in particular. The Government therefore wishes to improve the living conditions of the rural population and in turn promote agricultural development and the socio-economic development of the rural sector through the development of the country's water resources. By 1982 a viable rural water supply system should be supplying the rural areas country-wide with water in adequate quantities and of good quality for human consumption, livestock and agriculture.

2. Following the drought conditions in the Sudano-Sahelian zone of West Africa, which had accumulated since 1969 and reached catastrophic proportions after the failure of rains in 1972 and 1973, several United Nations missions were sent to the Gambia to assess the problem of rural water supply in the country. They found that both quantitatively and qualitatively existing wells were not sufficient to meet the rural population's needs. The Gambia Government formulated plans to deal more effectively with the problem, including

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a proposal for the present project for which UNDP assistance was initially approved in 1975 and further assistance approved in 1976. 1/

3. The objectives of this first part of the project which was to carry out a pilot programme of limited scope confined to specific area for the purpose of introducing modern techniques and infrastructure which, if successful, could be expanded to other areas of the country, have now been achieved.

4. The Supplementary Assistance now approved will cover reorientation of the pilot programme in 1979 and beyond, and the project duration will be extended by three years. It will supply the Gambia with funds, equipment supplies, and technical assistance to embark on a nation-wide well digging programme covering planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of the rural water supply systems that cater to the consumption needs of the rural population. The project has been submitted by the Government for co-financing by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

II. Objectives and activities

5. The immediate objective of the project is to strengthen the Department of Hydrometeorological Services by providing technical assistance, training and equipment to its Rural Water Supply Division with a view to enhancing the Department's capability to efficaciously discharge its responsibilities in respect of the co-ordination, preparation and implementation of policies and programmes concerning the planning, design, maintenance and construction of all non-commerical water supply in rural areas. Following the creation of the Rural Water Supply Division in January 1979, the project will establish and train a second well-digging brigade in addition to supervising and guiding the brigade that was established during the first part of the project.

III. Inputs

6. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for the services of a project manager (senior water engineer), a well construction specialist and a United Nations volunteer mechanic. In addition, provision has been made for consultancy assistance in specialized technical aspects and for training of the national staff. UNDP will also finance a small amount of equipment, tools, spare parts etc.

7. The Government will provide all salaries, local costs and indemnities for the national staff of the project and will ensure the availability of lands and the financial means to finance the construction of office space and warehouses for the second well-digging brigade.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/1860.

IV. Financial data

8. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved $	Present approval $	Total approved $
Personnel	234 173	365 500	599 673
Training	12 260	100 000	112 260
Equipment	70 838	76 000	146 838
Miscellaneous	55 322	24 500	79 822
	372 593 2/	566 000 3/	939 593

9. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of the inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $1,220,000 in kind.

2/ The Indicative Planning Figure.
3/ The Special Measures Fund/Least Developed Countries.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2717
(GAM/77/002)
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ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GAMBIA

Integrated Fisheries Development
(GAM/77/002)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	January 1979
Starting date of project activities:	August 1977 1/
Planned completion date:	December 1980
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Fish Marketing Corporation in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$1 051 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Since the Gambia's economy is predominantly agricultural, the agricultural sector, centrally concerned with food production, dominates economic activities with an average share of 56 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP). Up to the present, however, the country has not derived from its fisheries resources the benefits they are capable of providing. In 1976 the Government therefore requested UNDP/FAO to field a multi-disciplinary mission to carry out a comprehensive and in-depth survey of the fishing industry. The mission considered that the central problem in the development of Gambian fisheries was the internal marketing.

2. In 1977 the Government accordingly requested the assistance of UNDP and FAO in the creation and development of the Fish Marketing Corporation (FMC), a Government statutory corporation responsible for the processing, distribution and marketing of fish caught in Gambian waters. The Government's development objective was to attain a significant increase in production (about 62 per cent) in the fishery sector, from 21,090 tons in 1976 to

1/ Project operations started in August 1977 pending signature of the project document by all parties concerned.

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34,230 tons in 1985. This was to be achieved by the possible creation of a small semi-industrial fleet and an expansion of traditional canoe landings.

3. In conjunction with the UNDP/FAO project the European Economic Community is assisting the Government in the development of the artisanal fisheries sector through the extension of an existing revolving fund, the construction of a fish handling/marketing complex and a fish processing demonstration centre, and the installation of an ice plant. Furthermore, the UNDP/FAO assistance is to be complemented by assistance of approximately $US5 million which the Government is presently negotiating with the Danish International Development Agency and which will cover the purchase of two fishing vessels as well as the provision of some technical assistance.

4. Although the prime beneficiary during the present pilot phase of the project will be the FMC, the project should go a long way to assisting the Government in attaining its priority goals of self-sufficiency in food production, raising nutritional standards and decreasing rural/urban income disparities.

II. Objectives and activities

5. The immediate objectives of the project are to assist in the establishment of the Fish Marketing Corporation (FMC) and to improve and expand the internal/external distribution of fresh and processed fish both by the FMC and by the artisanal sector. Concurrently, the project will assist in establishing, in the course of the pilot phase, a small-operation fleet of semi-industrial vessels to catch fish on behalf of the FMC. The activities to be undertaken will consist of substantive technical advice regarding the operations of the FMC in *inter alia* areas of business management, fishing, fish marketing, refrigeration engineering/plant maintenance and fish processing.

III. Inputs

6. UNDP will provide international staff with the necessary professional and technical experience to guide the growth of FMC in the areas of fish marketing, processing refrigeration, and fishing techniques. In addition, UNDP inputs will include consultancy missions in the fields of the smoking of fish, product development, civil engineering, (jetty construction) and naval architecture, as well as for a preparatory mission for a Phase II project (possible boat-building activity). Finally, the present project makes provision for both in-service and formal training, and for attachments to commercial concerns abroad for the national staff of FMC.

7. Initial Government/FMC inputs will include the provision of FMC working capital, a cold store and a plate freezer.

IV. Financial data

8. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	870 800
Training	15 500
Equipment	150 000
Miscellaneous	15 000
	1 051 300

9. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of the inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $1,537,800 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2718
(LES/77/036)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LESOTHO

Support for Establishment of the Basic Agricultural Services Programme (BASP) Infrastructure in Blocks V and VI (LES/77/036)

Report of the Administrator

Date of present approval:	June 1978
Starting date of project activities:	June 1978
Planned completion date:	May 1981
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture, Co-operatives and Marketing
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$288 300
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The experience of major area-based rural development projects in Lesotho (Leribe Pilot Scheme, Senqu River, Thaba Bosiu and Khomokhoana) has indicated that a lack of adequate roads combined with inadequate marketing services has imposed the main constraints upon agricultural development in the lowland and foothill regions. A nation-wide programme, termed the Basic Agricultural Services Programme (BASP), has therefore been conceived with the object of alleviating these basic constraints. The major elements of BASP will include a system of railhead stores, unit level stores and lock-up stores for supplying farm inputs and mobile crop purchasing teams; improvement and subsequent maintenance of roads; credit and training courses for animal draught contractors; assistance in the repair and maintenance of farm equipment; and credit to farmers for the purchase of seasonal inputs, implements and tractors; etc.

/...

2. As already indicated, there has, in recent years, been a significant amount of BASP-related work in various area-based projects. One such project has been the UNDP-assisted Senqu River Agricultural Extension project (LES/72/003),[1/] from which important experience in the utilization of development techniques has been gained. Also as a result of the area-based project at Thaba Bosiu, techniques have been elaborated to overcome the most pressing constraints to agricultural production. BASP has been designed to extend these techniques throughout the lowland areas of Lesotho comprising three quarters of the arable acreage of the country. It is a joint venture involving several donors including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) co-financing the programme, at an estimated cost of $35 million. The ultimate objective of BASP is to make a contribution towards raising rural incomes by increasing agricultural productivity with a view to attaining self-sufficiency in basic food grains and exportable cash crops.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objective of the project is to assist in the establishment of the infrastructure required by the farmers to increase their agricultural productivity. To this end, the national and international staff working together will provide: the necessary farming inputs (fertilizers, seeds, insecticides); fair and efficient marketing services; elaborated extension techniques to improve crop husbandry practices; farm mechanization rental and repair services; and credit.

III. Inputs

4. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for the services of a road engineer and five United Nations volunteers in accounts, marketing and workshop assistance; and for equipment.

5. The Government will provide professional and supporting staff, supplies and equipment directly to the project.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	261 300
Equipment	4 000
Miscellaneous	23 000
	288 300

1/ DP/L.257 (Vol.II), p.23.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2719
(MOZ/75/021)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MOZAMBIQUE

Improvement of Living Conditions in Suburban Areas
(Supplementary Assistance (MOZ/75/021))

Report of the Administrator

Date of present approval:	June 1978
Starting date of project activities:	September 1976 (including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	December 1979
To be executed by:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$518 400
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. In the last few years preceding independence in 1975 most of the major cities in Mozambique experienced tremendous, but uncontrolled growth. This was precipitated largely by the former Portuguese Administration's effort to relocate rural populations into "aldeamentos" established in peripheral city areas. As a result, unsanitary slum conditions developed especially around Lourenço Marques and Beira, exacerbating the already severe disparities in the living standards of the urban dwellers.

2. In view of the prevailing urban housing problem in Mozambique and the limited unavailability of financial and technical resources, a policy of self-help housing was initiated in 1976 with United Nations/UNDP assistance. In June 1975, UNDP approved assistance to the present project[1/] for a duration of two years with the objective of providing immediate assistance to the Government of Mozambique in the field of housing and related physical planning. Simple pre-fabrication systems, traditional and

1/ DP/PROJECTS/1201.

/...

conventional construction methods were experimented with in order to gain experience and to establish a National Housing Programme. A core-house construction approach had to be abandoned as it proved too expensive. Proto-type housing designs are at present being prepared and intermediate technology and traditional building methods have been utilized. Construction workshops will be established in Beira and Maputo where individuals can rent or borrow tools or equipment for the construction of their houses. Co-operatives for the production of pre-fabricated building elements and block-making are also being examined. The UNDP-assisted project has re-inforced the National Housing Directorate. Basic to the development of a housing programme in Mozambique is the question of housing finance and the project is to help establish a housing bank and loan policies. To develop the capacity of the National Housing Directorate to carry out these activities and to move from the previous "emergency" situation towards pilot interventions aimed at policy formulation, the Government requested an extension of UNDP assistance through 1979.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objectives of the project remain to strengthen the capacity of the National Housing Directorate to deal with the housing problems on a national scale. The supplementary assistance now approved will enable the Directorate to develop and launch pilot operations in the following areas: (a) slum upgrading; (b) self-help housing based on the improvement of traditional and conventional methods; (c) self-help housing based on simple prefabrication methods; and (d) community development with emphasis on social planning.

III. Inputs

4. Under the assistance now approved UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, the services of one site engineer, one urban development adviser, one architect, consultants in prototype housing development, loan administration (Housing Bank), policy development, (Housing Bank), and United Nations Volunteers in cartography, building techniques and auto-mechanics. UNDP will also finance fellowships and equipment for the project.

5. To carry out the activities for which assistance is now approved, the Government of Mozambique will make available the necessary professional and support personnel including carpenters, masons, workshop workers and service personnel, as well as provide office space and equipment, including construction equipment and vehicles in Maputo, Beira, Pemba and Angoche.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved $	Present approval $	Total approved $
Personnel	96 000	516 200	612 200
Training	10 000	12 000	22 000
Equipment	801 400	(2 100)	799 300
Miscellaneous	62 000	(7 700)	54 300
	969 400	518 400	1 487 800

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $25,040,000 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2720
(ZAM/77/010)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBIA

Assistance to the Department of Census and Statistics
(ZAM/77/010)

Report of the Administrator

Date of present approval:	January 1978
Starting date of project activities:	January 1978
Planned completion date:	December 1981
To be executed by:	United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Department of Census and Statistics
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$ 633 500
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The Department of Census and Statistics, which forms part of the National Commission for Development Planning, is responsible for the collection, processing and dissemination of all centralized statistical information. The responsibility for developing the statistical system to meet the growing needs of the country and achieving and maintaining international standards is vested in the Department of Census and Statistical Office, the other part being the Data Processing Centre, equipped with an IBM 370 system. The goal of centralization of the statistical service has been taken a step further by the creation of a unified statistical service in the Government, bringing all statistical activities and personnel under the control and supervision of the Director, Central Statistical Office.

/...

2. The present strength of the supporting, sub-professional staff of the Department of Census and Statistics and the ministerial statistical units is about 300. At the beginning of 1975, only a handful of them were found to have had any previous training in data collection and handling procedures. Therefore, since the quality of statistical services depends, to a considerable extent, on the technical capabilities of the supporting staff, it was decided to organize, as part of the United Nations project activities, under a preceding project with UNDP assistance (ZAM/72/016)[1] a series of in-service training programmes at the primary and intermediate levels. The need for continuation of technical assistance from the United Nations/UNDP arises because of, among other things, the lack of qualified Zambian statisticians in adequate numbers and the fact that the CSO has on its staff a number of Zambian graduates in the category of 'statistical technicians', who need to be brought up to the level of 'statistical analysts' before they can be entrusted responsibilities for special fields. Moreover, with the increased emphasis on planned development and application of modern methods of management the demands on the CSO have increased considerably over the last few years. The Zambian professional staff who have taken up responsibilities recently will need the guidance and advice of senior advisers for some time to come, to ensure the continuous flow of reliable and up-to-date information.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) continue the in-service training programmes started under the previous project (ZAM/72/016) for sub-professional staff of the Department of Census and Statistics; (b) extend the in-service training to include seminars/workshops in selected fields of interest and relevance to the activities of the Department and to serve as training opportunities for the Zambian professionals in the statistical service; (c) co-operate in the organization of professional training in statistics beyond the first academic degree (B.Sc) level at the University of Zambia; (d) continue and complete the process of implementing the revised system of national accounts and provide on-the-job training to the Zambian statisticians in the section; (e) assist in planning, processing and analysing the annual censuses of commercial farms and sample survey of non-commercial farms and plan and assist in conducting the census of agriculture, 1980-81; and (f) complete the work on the industrial monographs and production capacity survey and impart training in the work relating to industrial statistics. To this end the national and international staff working together will (a) train Zambian officials at the primary level, 60 Zambian officials at the intermediate level, and conduct seminars in specialized areas for professional staff; (b) provide preliminary estimates in national accounts for the period 1977-1979, monographs on national accounts for the years 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 and organize seminars on national accounts; (c) complete reports on the annual census of commercial farms, 1971-72 to 1975-76, and conduct the census of agriculture, 1980-81; (d) prepare monographs on the industries(metal products, machinery and transport equipment, electricity and water supply, construction and mining and quarrying, 1978-1979), a survey of production capacity, 1979, a census of production, 1976 1977, and an index of industrial production, 1978-1979.

III. Inputs

4. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for: the services of one project co-ordinator and training and development adviser, one agricultural statistics adviser and one national accounts adviser; and fellowships in national accounts and agricultural statistics.

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[1] DP/L.274 (Vol.II), p.80.

5. The Government will, through its Department of Census and Statistics, provide all the necessary counterpart facilities including adequate budgetary allocations to enable the Zambian staff to completely take over the functions of the United Nations advisers by the end of the project.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	614 800
Training	16 700
Miscellaneous	2 000
	633 500

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $200,000 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2721
(LES/78/004)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF LESOTHO

Assistance for Strengthening the Government Planning Machinery
(LES/78/004)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	May 1979
Starting date of project activities:	May 1979
Planned completion date:	June 1982
To be executed by:	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Finance (Central Planning Office)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$1 123 500
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries

I. Background

1. Since 1971, with the launching of the first five-year development plan, the Government of Lesotho has progressively installed a national planning system, of which the centre-piece is the Central Planning Development Office (CPDO) in the Ministry of Finance. In this process the Government has received assistance from various bilateral and multilateral sources, including UNDP and the World Bank - in the latter case since 1974.

* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

/...

2. The second National Development Plan (1975/76 - 1979/80) reflects the continuing commitment to achieving development goals through systematically planned and co-ordinated activities. For example, it aims at restoring the viability of the agricultural sector; improving infrastructure, particularly roads and communications between the mountain regions and more economically developed lowlands; accelerating domestic employment; reforming the educational system to meet the country's development needs; and generally reducing the country's economic dependence on the Republic of South Africa. The emphasis of the Plan is well directed to the country's main development problems and its investment pattern, giving priority to agriculture and infrastructure. It thus reflects the basic needs of an economy still at a very early stage of its development. For the preparation of the Third National Development Plan to be launched in 1980, the Government has requested further external assistance to deal with the existing shortcomings by strengthening the institution and the staff of CPDO, whose primary responsibility is for development planning and for the mobilization, co-ordination and utilization of external resources.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The chief immediate objectives of the project are to assist the Government in elaborating a strategy for dependency reduction and to prepare a perspective plan for up to the year 2000. To this end the national and international staff working together in task forces with specific responsibilities will: (a) advise on and assist in the formulation of national economic objectives, strategies, policies and programmes; (b) devise an employment strategy with emphasis on the establishment of national goals for manpower and training; (c) develop guidelines and procedures for assisting the ministries in formulating internally consistent sectoral programmes and projects in accordance with over-all Plan objectives; (d) advise on the appropriate planning machinery and procedures necessary for the formulation and implementation of plans and programmes, and help to design appropriate methodology for evaluating results; and (e) advise on and assist in the training of national officials in systematic plan and programme preparation and implementation.

III. Inputs

4. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency; for: the services of two economic advisers specialized in perspective planning and medium-term planning respectively, one sector planner, one manpower adviser, one monitoring adviser and consultants; fellowships in development planning and project preparation; and office equipment. In addition, a Funds-in-Trust contribution from the Swedish International Development Authority of $250 000 will cover the cost of the construction of five housing units to accommodate the international experts.

5. The Government will provide qualified professional and supporting staff, office space, supplies and equipment directly to the project.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	945 000
Training	124 500
Equipment	45 000
Miscellaneous	9 000
	1 123 500

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7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $215,300 in kind.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/2722
(GHA/74/013)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

Project title and number:	Development of Forest Energy Resources (GHA/74/013)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Forest Department of the Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources
Date of approval:	March 1978
Starting date for project operations:	1/
Duration:	2/
Estimated value of the Government additional input expressed in US dollars	$5 153 000 (In kind)
Estimated UNDP additional contribution	$1 936 500
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The forested area of Ghana has been steadily decreasing because of the high annual population growth and the increasing demand for land. The Government wishes to conserve its forest resources and to obtain the maximum economic advantages from the use of these resources. In 1971 the Government began a large-scale reafforestation programme with the assistance of the World Food Programme (WFP). This programme which involved the clearing of the original vegetation has yielded substantial quantities of wood which can be used as firewood or converted into charcoal.

2. In September 1974 the Government requested UNDP's assistance in setting up a charcoal production centre. Project operations began under preparatory assistance in February 1976 3/ The initial approval provided for UNDP inputs totalling $467,000.

1/ Project operations started in February 1976 under preparatory assistance.
2/ Including the period previously approved the project duration will be 5 years and 11 months.
3/ DP/PROJECTS/1363

/...

Approval of the main phase of this project was delayed because of the necessity to field a project finalization mission in February 1978 to undertake a quick review of the activities of the project during the preparatory period.

II. The project

3. The objective of the project remains the management of Ghana's forest resources to achieve maximum productivity and maximize and sustain production of renewable energy. In particular the project will: (a) determine the most economic methods of extraction, conversion, transportation and carbonization of wood by the application of work study and the introduction of new machinery and evaluate the costs of the various components and the final total costs; (b) establish the suitability of local wood species for the production of charcoal and associated products and determine whether they can meet the stringent specifications for price, quality and quantity needed for the various industrial uses envisaged; (c) improve the forest management systems in order to provide for the long-term production of energy and other products; (d) increase industrial activity and employment, particularly in the rural areas, by expanding the use of locally manufactured kilns; (e) establish methods of making charcoal and associated products on an industrial scale; (f) develop markets for forest fuels; and (g) carry out pre-enterprises capable of producing approximately 200,000 tons per year on a sustained basis from the tropical forest.

4. Under the assistance now approved UNDP will provide the services of five experts, project manager, forest engineer, production engineer, silviculturist and chief mechanic, two long-term fellowships, six short-term fellowships and in-service training for mechanics and equipment. The Government will provide support staff, accommodation, equipment and supplies.

5. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved		Present approval		Total approved	
	m/m	$	m/m	$	m/m	$
Expert services	88.4	123 500	258.4	1 380 300	346.8	1 503 800
Training		12 500		77 500		90 000
Equipment		324 500		443 000		767 500
Miscellaneous		6 500		35 700		42 200
		467 000		1 936 500		2 403 500

6. The cumulative amount of the Government input expressed in US dollars is $6 144 600 (in kind).

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2723
(GHA/72/012)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF LARGE-SCALE UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GHANA

Project title and number:	Vegetable Development (GHA/72/012)
Executing Agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government co-operating agency:	Ministry of Agriculture
Date of approval:	April 1978
Starting date for project operations:	- 1/
Duration:	- 2/
Estimated value of the Government input expressed in US dollars:	$86 100 (In kind)
Estimated additional UNDP contribution:	$238 900
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. The differences in the climatic zones of Ghana allow vegetables of many species to be produced throughout the year. The Government has attempted to expand commercial outlets for vegetables, and food processing factories have been constructed at great expense, but these have been running considerably under capacity. Irrigation schemes in most regions, now under implementation, will extend the growing period into the dry season. The project is designed to involve small-scale farmers, as well as large-scale commercial producers, in the production programme and to reduce seasonal under-employment in areas affected by climatic and environmental conditions.

1/ Project operations started under Preparatory Assistance in January 1975.

2/ Including the period under Preparatory Assistance the project duration will be 4 years.

/...

2. UNDP assistance to the project began in 1975 under preparatory assistance.

II. The project

3. The long-term objective of the project is to create a solid production base for vegetables, particularly tomatoes and onions as fresh produce for the markets in the country throughout the year, and to supply produce to the canning factories which are currently grossly under-utilized.

4. The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) introduce improved techniques and varieties of tomatoes suitable for production in selected areas; (b) identify a suitable combination of varieties and sequence of transplanting of tomatoes under irrigation; and (c) establish twenty small pump-irrigation schemes for the production of tomatoes, onions and other vegetables by small-scale farmers utilizing unexploited permanent water supplies and improved, inexpensive hand tools.

5. UNDP will provide for the services of one expert (vegetable production), in-service training, and equipment. The Government will provide suitable counterpart staff, buildings, equipment and supplies.

6. The expenditure components of the UNDP contribution are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
Experts	72 000	139 800	211 800
Training	-	1 300	1 300
Equipment	4 000	93 600	97 600
Miscellaneous	10 500	4 200	14 700
	86 500	238 900	325 400

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UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2724
(CMR/77/001)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

National Project for Co-operative Education (CMR/77/001)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	May 1979
Starting date of project activities:	July 1979 (Planned)
Planned completion date:	December 1982
To be executed by:	International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Government implementing agency:	Directorate of Co-operatives and Credit Unions (Ministry of Agriculture)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$1 110 100
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Co-operative organization is regarded by the Government as an efficient means of promoting social and economic development, especially for the least privileged groups of the rural population. In February 1978, about 1.5 million people adhered to the co-operative movement which is essentially implanted in rural areas. The Government's main objective is, therefore, to increase agricultural production and productivity, and increase the revenue of the producers by reinforcing the co-operative movement. Several pilot projects in different regions of the country have already benefited from assistance from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the European Development Fund, and UNDP under a project giving assistance to CENADEC (Centre National de Développement des Entreprises Coopératives) (CMR/72/005). 1/

2. The main contribution of the present project will be to offer co-ordinated and ameliorated training programmes for elected representatives and personnel working in the co-operatives. This is expected to strengthen the co-operative movement by bringing together the experiences of localized co-operatives and harmonizing their functioning.

1/ DP/PROJECTS/92.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

/...

A need for a national approach to the co-operative experiment, for which special Government funds have been created, was the background for the Government's request for UNDP assistance enlarging the scope of the earlier project (CMR/72/005).

II. Objectives and activities

3. The two main objectives are to: (a) raise the awareness of public opinion to the advantages and obligations of co-operation, and provide basic co-operative education to members and users of the co-operatives, and related administrative personnel; and (b) training on the job elected representatives and organizational/administrative personnel at all levels participating in the functioning of the co-operatives. Assistance will be given at the national, regional, and local levels.

4. UNDP will provide, through the Executing Agency, for: a specialist in planning of co-operative education, an expert in administration of co-operatives, a specialist in education and audio-visual techniques, and four short-term consultants. Four United Nations volunteers will be working in the field and three fellowships will be provided. The equipment contribution consists of 12 vehicles, and some printing and audio-visual material.

5. The Government will provide qualified personnel and supporting staff, office space, supplies and equipment to the project.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	$
Personnel	833 000
Training	61 000
Equipment	155 400
Miscellaneous	60 700
	1 110 100

7. The estimated total value, expressed in US dollars, of inputs provided directly by the Government to the project is $14,144,200 in kind.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

Distributed on request
DP/PROJECTS/2725
(RAF/74/067)
28 December 1979
ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF CHAD, NIGER, NIGERIA, AND THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Well Drilling in the Conventional Lake Chad Basin (Supplementary Assistance) (RAF/74/067)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	May 1979
Starting date of project activities :	May 1975 (including previous assistance)
Planned completion date :	December 1980
To be executed by :	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency :	Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	$546 100
Source of UNDP financing :	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. In 1964, Chad, Niger, Nigeria and the United Republic of Cameroon established the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) as an instrument for the four countries' joint efforts to develop the Lake Chad Basin on the basis of its water and other resources.

*In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

/...

2. In December 1973 the Basin was declared a disaster area due to the then prevailing drought, and LCBC prepared a "Mid-Term Drought Programme", an inter-related group of projects in agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries and development of water resources. This project is one of several for which UNDP assistance was solicited and granted. Assistance was originally approved in September 1974[1/]. Implementation difficulties and financial strictures subsequently prompted budget reductions, which in turn necessitated project extensions. This supplementary assistance carrying the project through 1980 is required to achieve project objectives.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The immediate objectives are to drill a number of wells in support of other development activities in the region and to increase LCBC's technical capacity to carry out water-related activities. It was originally intended to finance sub-contracted drilling, but this approach was subsequently dropped in favour of expert supervision.

III. Inputs

4. UNDP will provide the services of one hydrogeologist, one drilling supervisor and consultants as well as equipment.

IV. Financial data

5. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows :

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
Personnel	142 700	291 900	434 600
Equipment	157 100	251 300	408 400
Miscellaneous	14 300	2 900	17 200
	314 100	546 100	860 200

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1/ DP/PROJECTS/505.

UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2726
(RAF/71/268)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF CHAD, NIGERIA, AND THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Livestock and Animal Production in the Districts of Assalé, Serbewel and Bornu (Supplementary Assistance)(RAF/71/268)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	May 1979
Starting date of project activities:	October 1972 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date:	December 1980
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Government implementing agency:	Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$642 400
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. In 1964, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, and the United Republic of Cameroon established the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) as an instrument for the four countries' joint efforts to develop the Lake Chad Basin on the basis of its water and other resources.

2. Animal husbandry is an important occupation in the area, being the main source of livelihood of a large part of the population and providing an essential part of the food of the whole population. However, productivity is low. Following the UNDP-financed project, Survey of the Water Resources of the Lake Chad Basin (AFR/REG/79)[1/], a project to develop irrigated agriculture including livestock fodder was started; namely, the project, Four Agricultural Centres in the Lake Chad Basin (RAF/71/269 [2/]. At approximately the same time (1972), the present project was started to help to improve

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1/ SR/R.11/Add.43.

2/ DP/16/Add.116 and DP/PROJECTS/196.

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livestock productivity in the Assale and Serbewel regions (Chad and Cameroon respectively). A similar livestock project for the Bornu region in Nigeria was started in 1975; namely, Development of Animal Production in Bornu Province (RAF/74/068). This latter project was formally terminated in December 1978; its operations continued, however, under this project. It should be noted that UNDP co-operates closely with bilateral donors in the support of livestock development in the project area.

3. It should be emphasized that the project, restricted to a limited area, is of a pilot nature and should, if successful, pave the way for similar efforts elsewhere in the Basin with financing from various sources. In 1977, a multi-donor mission with some 40 specialists 3/ was sent to the Basin area to identify projects for immediate implementation, while waiting for the results of a study on medium- and long-term strategy to be completed. The mission recommended continuation of this ongoing project. It is in accordance with this recommendation and at the request of LCBC that UNDP assistance is now being extended thrcugh 1980.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate project objective is to assist and train local herdsmen in all aspects of range and livestock management with a view to increasing livestock productivity. Activities include protection and improvement of pasture lands, animal health care, improvement of the cattle breed and use of oxen for traction in agriculture.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP inputs into the project in 1979 and 1980 consist of three experts, group training and equipment.

IV. Financial Data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
Personnel	613 000	425 400	1 038 400
Subcontracts	68 700	(14 400)	54 300
Training	57 800	12 300	70 100
Equipment	522 200	167 700	689 900
Miscellaneous	90 300	51 400	141 700
	1 352 000	642 400	1 994 400

3/ Provided by France, Italy, Netherlands, the European Economic Commission, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, FAO and UNDP.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2727
(RAF/78/036)
11 January 1980

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF AFRICA, MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Manpower Development for the Basic Industries
(RAF/78/036)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	May 1979
Starting date of project activities:	June 1979
Planned completion date :	December 1981
To be executed by :	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in association with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Government implementing agency :	Not applicable
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	$480 000
Source of UNDP financing :	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. Africa's present share in world industrial output amounts to only 0.6 per cent. Industrial expansion necessarily presupposes the development of technically skilled manpower in Africa. This project has been prepared in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers, held in Kinshasa in 1977, which

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called on the Executive Secretary of ECA to undertake an inventory of training facilities and manpower requirements in different economic sectors, to study techniques and processes of job analysis and skilled manpower development, and further called for a "Training and Fellowships Programme for Africa".

2. Subsequently, in November 1977, the Fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held in Kaduna (Nigeria), identified five basic branches of industry particularly important to African development and called on ECA to prepare a profile of the manpower requirements for each industrial branch and to work out the ways and means of meeting those requirements at the subregional and national levels. The five industrial branches thus identified were : (i) chemical; (ii) engineering; (iii) basic metal industries; (iv) food, agro- and forest - based industries; and (v) building materials and construction.

II. Objectives and activities

3. The purpose of the project is to encourage African States to develop their capability of foward planning and training programming in respect of their industrial manpower requirements. To this end the project will : (a) undertake a manpower inventory and assessment of requirements for the basic industries, prepare manpower profiles on each basic industry, and determine broad policy guidelines for industrial manpower development, including training programming and institutional arrangements for ensuring the adequacy of manpower for the basic industries; (b) organize regional and subregional workshops on manpower development for specific basic industries with the aim of encouraging advance action in training nationals to run planned industries and alleviate the current heavy dependence on expatriate industrial skilled manpower; (c) organize training seminars and workshops for planners and policy-makers aimed at developing capabilities for industrial project preparation, promotion and implementation, especially in respect of project design, evaluation, planning and programming; and (d) assist in training technical and managerial personnel, including skilled operatives and technicians, for specific branches of the different basic industries being promoted, by organizing in-plant training, study tours, workshops and seminars aimed at advancing technical know-how, updating knowledge and eliminating technical constraints in production processes.

III. Inputs

4. UNDP will provide 39 man-months of the services of consultants, mainly for the preparation of industrial manpower profiles, and substantial financial support for the subsequent training courses, study tours, seminars and in-plant training activities.

IV. Financial data

5. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows :

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Personnel	180 000
Training	288 000
Miscellaneous	12 000
	480 000

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

Distributed on request

DP/PROJECTS/2728
(RAF/74/066)
28 December 1979
ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF CHAD, NIGER, NIGERIA, AND THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Creation of Four Forestry Centres around Lake Chad (Supplementary Assistance) (RAF/74/066)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval :	May 1979
Starting date of project activities :	September 1975 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date :	December 1980
To be executed by :	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency :	Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval :	$350 500
Source of UNDP financing :	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. In 1964, Chad, Niger, Nigeria and the United Republic of Cameroon established the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) as an instrument for the four countries' joint effort to develop the Lake Chad Basin on the basis of its water and other resources.

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* In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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2. In December 1973 the Basin was declared a disaster area because of the then prevailing drought, and LCBC prepared a Mid-Term Drought Programme, an interrelated group of projects in agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries and development of water resources. This project is one of several for which UNDP assistance was solicited and granted. It was originally approved in April 1/. A very gradual approach towards the full achievement of project objectives was adopted from the beginning, and UNDP inputs are limited.

3. It should be emphasized that the project, restricted to a limited area, is of a pilot nature and should, if successful, pave the way for similar efforts elsewhere in the Basin with financing from various sources. In 1977, a multi-donor mission with some 40 specialists 2/ was sent to the Basin area to identify projects for immediate implementation, while waiting for the results of a study on medium-and long-term strategy to be completed. The mission recommended continuation of this ongoing project. It is in accordance with this recommendation and at the request of LCBC that UNDP assistance is now being extended through 1980.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate objective of the project is to develop proper forestry activities in the Basin by building up one forestry centre in each of the four LCBC countries. The principal activity of the centres is reafforestation with advice and assistance of the project personnel.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide the services of two forestry experts and some equipment.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows :

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
Personnel	250 900	299 400	550 300
Equipment	107 300	38 500	145 800
Miscellaneous	35 500	12 600	48 100
	393 700	350 500	744 200

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1/ DP/PROJECTS/1178.

2/ Provided by France, Italy, Netherlands, the United States, the Economic Europeen Commission, the Economic Commission for Africa, FAO and UNDP.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

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DP/PROJECTS/2729
(RAF/71/269)
28 December 1979

ENGLISH ONLY

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF CHAD, NIGER, NIGERIA AND THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Four Agricultural Development Centres in the Lake Chad Basin (Supplementary Assistance) (RAF/71/269)

Report of the Administrator*

Date of present approval:	May 1979
Starting date of project activities:	April 1972 (Including previous assistance)
Planned completion date :	December 1980
To be executed by:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)
Estimated cost of assistance planned under present approval:	$1 762 500
Source of UNDP financing:	Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)

I. Background

1. In 1964, Chad, Niger, Nigeria, and the United Republic of Cameroon established the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) as an instrument for the four countries' joint efforts to develop the Lake Chad Basin on the basis of its water and other resources.

*in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) and subsequent authorizations of the UNDP Governing Council, reports are issued seriatim on the approval of UNDP assistance of $250,000 or more (including, if any, assistance financed by Government or by third-party cost sharing).

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2. The weak and erratic rainfall in the area, later dramatized by the drought in 1973, makes irrigated agriculture the only method for developing a good and consistent local crop food supply for humans and livestock. Experimentation with irrigated agriculture started in pilot areas with the UNDP-financed project, Survey of the Water Resources of the Chad Basin (AFR/REG/79), with good results. AFR/REG/79 was followed by this project, which started under preparatory assistance in April 1972; full-scale activities were approved in July 1974[1/]. The long-term objective is to establish large irrigated agricultural complexes as well as small-scale farmers's co-operatives to meet local food requirements, produce industrial crops and livestock fodder and halt the rural exodus. The present project extension serves the same purpose

3. It should be emphasized that the project, restricted to a limited area, is of a pilot nature and should, if successful, pave the way for similar efforts elsewhere in the Basin with financing from various sources. In 1977, a multi-donor mission with some 40 specialists[2/] was sent to the Basin area to identify projects for immediate implementation, while waiting for the results of a study on medium-and long-term strategy to be completed. The mission recommended continuation of this ongoing project. It is in accordance with this recommendation and at the request of LCBC that UNDP assistance is now being extended through 1980.

II. Objectives and activities

4. The immediate objectives of the project are, on the basis of one agricultural development centre in each participating country, to: (a) develop specified irrigated perimeters for cultivation - partly by small-scale farmers and partly by the centres themselves; (b) conduct applied research; and (c) extend modern cropping methods and improved seed varieties to farmers.

III. Inputs

5. UNDP will provide the services of eleven experts in 1979 and 1980 (heads of three centres, agronomists, engineers and mechanics), administrative support, fellowships, provisions for group training and equipment.

1/ DP/16/Add/116 and DP/PROJECTS/196.

2/ Provided by France, Italy, Netherlands, the United States, the European Economic Community, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, FAO and UNDP.

IV. Financial data

6. The expenditure components of the planned assistance are as follows:

	Previously approved	Present approval	Total approved
	$	$	$
Personnel	1 784 700	1 279 800	3 064 500
Training	60 000	29 100	89 100
Equipment	1 159 700	389 000	1 548 700
Miscellaneous	165 200	64 600	229 800
	3 169 600	1 762 500	4 932 100

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